

EDITOR'S CHAT.

Fhy Do Girls Congregate in Groups and Obstruct the Sidewalk? A C. C. friend asks the Editor to say something bout girls who congregate in groups and obstruct he sidewalks. Now, C. C. girls, do you do this? Since it has been brought to mind, I think we will Il remember how our progress in the streets has een impeded by groups of thoughtless girls-yes, and boys, too, sometimes-who meet and talk, wholly oblivious to their surroundings, and utterly ndifferent as to whether passers by had a share of the sidewalk or not.

Yes, the writer remembers of seeing men of isiness obliged to leave the sidewalk and get down into the street in order reach their destination unimpeded.

It is no unusual thing to see groups of school girls-and boys, too-coming four or five abreast, and making no movement to get out of the way. Or to see groups on the sidewalks with their backs turned, covering every available passage for the unfortunate pedestrian who would pass them by. This is not only ill-bred, but selfishness pure and simple. The well-bred consider the rights of others, because it is vulgar not to do so. The unselfish consider the rights of others because they would do their own souls an injury not to do so. Remember, girls-and boys, too-that it is per-

crowded thoroughfare, but for three never, unless the streets are extra wide. Always give others the same chance as you would want for yourself. If you must stop and talk with a friend or friends, ten to one side. It will be much pleasanter for you, and you will have a far better name for good aste and good manners than you would if you

missible for two to walk arm-in-arm along a

elfishly and thoughtlessly pleased yourselves. YES, IT WOULD BE NICE. Fin L. Morrow, of Tennessee, always wide awake to the interests of Progress and Patriotism, makes a suggestion in the following worthy of a C. C. Guard. By all means let us have cards. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has all the facilities for fur-

ishing them to all those who apply early. EDITOR C. C .: I would like to make a suggestion ds printed containing his name, his Division, and cut of badge? It would be very nice, I think. You see we could all exchange cards at the Re-union, and it would be nice. Tennessee Division gained 10 new members last quarter. Loyally-Fin L. Morrow, Home, Tenn. WHO WILL NAME THE BOY?

brighten the home of J. W. Cole, the enthusiastic Kentucky Guard; born July 7, 1893. Brother Cole will celebrate the arrival in true fraternal style by allowing the C. C. and Guards to help name the boy. Here is his offer;

I will give as a prize "The Life and Reminiscences of Gen. W. T. Sherman" for the prettiest name by Aug. 15. J. W. Cole, Benton, Ky.

BOOKS FOR WYOMING CHILDREN. The Eduor heartily indorses the following appeal, forwared by a member of the C. C. ranks, and a prize winner in the Columbian series. What will you do in answer to this call from the children of the Rockies?

DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: I come to you for help. The people in this small village are trying to start day-school for the benefit of the children If any of you have got any books or papers to send to this little Sunday-school away among the Rocky Mountains they will be thankfully received by the Union Sunday-school of Atlantic. Mary A. Godward, Atlantic, Wyo.

A THOUSAND YEARS. Mrs. Mary A. Seward, member of the W. R. C., San Diego, Cal., desires the old soldier inquiring for the war song, "A Thousand Years," to know that she has the words in an old scrap-book. He

should send to her for a copy. The chorus is: "A thousand years, my own Columbia, "Tis the glad day so long foretold; "Tis the glad morn whose early twilight Washington saw in times of old."

HATPY HOUSEHOLD.

Excellent Recipes and a Few Suggestions for the Busy C. C. Households.

VALUE OF PLANNING. If our busy housekeepers of the Loyal Home Workers are wise they know the importance of planning in carrying on the business of housekeeping. For business this is, just as any other, and it may be carried on with equal facility to glorious success or inglorious failure.

There are just a few hints that will make housekeeping light and easy, either in the comparative or superlative degree, according to the amount and variety of work to be done.

As far as possible have certain days for certain work. Monday was the invariable washday of an earlier time, but many now take Monday for a general cleaning-up day, thus beginning the week's work with a clean house after the Sunday As far as possible let there be a day for washing,

another for froning, another for baking, another for sweeping and dusting, and so on. Do not make the mistake of doing too much drudgery in one day. Better sit down for a few hours after washing than to try and crowd your ironing into the same day. The best rule is: The morning for hard work;

the afternoon and evening for employment that exacts less bedily toil. There is nothing gained by overwork one day but loss of appetite, aching limbs, and headache the next. One advantage in taking Monday for general

straightening up is that it gives one "a good ready" for washing on Tuesday. The house is swept and garnished; the clothes sorted and made ready; the boiler placed on the stove and filled, so that not a minute is lost or an extra lift imposed Then, as soon as the morning coffee is served, washing can go on with brisk fingers and light

Do not make the mistake of rising earlier on wash morning than on others. You will gain nothing by it in the long run. Remember, that steady, even going is what gives the staying qualities that win the race,

Now, let us look at the ironing for a moment, The clothes come in from the tine sweet and clean and fresh. They are carefully sprinkle ed and covered, ready for the iron. Now, what will you do with your clothes? Will you spend as much time polishing and finishing a kitchen towel as you would a cambric apron? Some foolish persons do these things, but, of course, no good Happy Householder would think of it.

Not at all. You put your best work on the starched clothes, making them fairly laugh in your faces as you make your trons fly. But your plain clothing, your coarse towels, your sheets and common wear, you just press carefully, remembering that if you lived in rural England you would just mangle your clothes and not iron them at all, Now, a word about dusting. If you sweep a room wait until the dust settles before you go about

dusting. Then you must neverthrash around with a cloth, or teather duster, getting as much dust on one piece of furniture as you take off the other, Take a cloth and wipe off the dust carefully. When you are all through you may go over with a feather duster, which sometimes clears carved bits of furniture which your cloth will not touch, Never fly from one thing to another, unless you

re sometimes forced to wait, as for bread rising, Finish up the work in hand before you get out any thing else. One thing at a time was the way the Every housekeeper needs as her stock in trade the indispensable implements of order, system, application, knowledge, and cleanliness. Who ever has these is rich to all the materials of success

Strive for them; they will crown all your efforts with daily rejoicing. APPLE FRITTERS FOR TEA.

A nice supper dish in these days of early apples -if you have got the apples-is prepared as fol-

Make a batter of one cup of sweet milk, one tea spoonful of sugar, two eggs beaten separately cups of flour, and one heaping teaspoonful of baking-powder. Chep some good tart apples, add a cupful, and fry in lard as hot as for fried cakes; sprinkle with fine sugar and serve. Some like apple fritters served with maple sirap.

STEAMED CORN-BREAD. A very nice corn-bread is made as follows: Three cups of corn-meal, one cup of flour, one cup of molas-es, two cups of sweet milk, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking-powder; scald two cups of corn-meal, mix the other cup with the flour and baking-pewder; stir all together, place in a butand steam three hours. This may be eaten hot or cold.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

A Prize Every Week for the Best Paper Contributed-A Frontier Girl This Week's Winner.

OUR ROLL CALL. [The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veter-

an's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V. Hattle B. Miller, Caldwell, Tenn.; Cora Burke, v.d., Defiance, O.; Hattle E. Russell, Haley, Tenn.; Clara Benge, v.d., Stih Iowa, Jetmore, Kan.; C. B. King, Wartrace, Tenn.; Florence Brooks, Rockport, Mass.; Charles Standley, S.V., Vincennes, Ind.; Will W. Squires, Watertown, Wis.; Daisy Chaplain, v.d., Lily Magee, v.d., Garden Plain, Kan. Total, 14,462.

THE PRIZE WINNER. To Ina Gainer is awarded a copy of "Campfire

and Memorial Poems" for her sketch of an Indian dance. Will Ina please send her address in full to Kate B. Sherwood, Canton, O., and claim the prize? AN INDIAN DANCE. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: Did any of you ever see an Indian dance? Well, it is very odd, and I fear that

my description will give you a very slight knowledge of how it really looks. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 Kiewas and Comanches visiting the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes at this place. A large Indian dance was held here recently.

You may imagine my disappointment in seeing Chief Lone Wolfdressed plainly in citizen's clothes, but the rest of the tribes were in full native dress. Some of the great braves were war bonnets that reached to the ground. All wore fine buck-kin suits trimmed with wampum and beads, and set off by feathers. Their faces and hair, and even their ponies, were painted with all the colors of the

Loverheard a tradertalking to a squaw. She was richly dre-sed in a crimson plush skirt and buckskin waist trimmed with elk teeth. She wore a silver girdle which he offered \$25 for, and she said she would not take \$100 for it. I saw some of the younger ones with bandanna handkerchiefs for shirts, and one wore a piece of

starred-and-striped bunting. But the dance! First they formed in line and marched in a circle to the beating of a drum in the center; then the children formed a ring in the center around the drum, and they all marched around until they were closely packed. Then they began to dance, all facing the center, or the fourth Reunion at Indianapolis. Don't you | and going up and down, up and down, and moving think it would be well for each member to have | in a circle, singing-if it could be called singing-This dance was broken up and repeated several

times, and was followed by one in which the equaws danced up to the men and drew them into the circle. You may imagine this dance if you will watch two girls jumping a hand-rope together, only instead of facing each other they stand shoulder to shoulder, but not facing the same way. A brand-new C. C. recruit has come to bless and During the intervals when they were resting the air was full of their loud talk and cries.

EMMA S. PERKINS'S PASTIME.

C. C. FRIENDS: I am going to offer prizes for postmarks, and want to describe my collection so you will all be interested. I have but recently taken up the pastime, so I am but a tyro, and will appreciate suggestions or help from those having For my book I cut leaves of manila paper, about 7x10 inches, bound the backs nicely with a narrow strip, and with a small punch made three holes in

the strip through which to tie them. The covers re from a brown pasteboard box, and a trifle arger than the leaves. On the inside I glued Columbian stumps of different denominations. On the outside of the front over is a border of flowers painted, and in old English letters the words "Postmarks" and "1893," blie a spray of forget-me-nots in the center fin

shed the back cover. Now imagine the whole tied together with palehine ribbon, and you can almost see how it looks, The marks I arrange by States, and you see I can put in extra leaves for any State when needed. Then I catalog both by States and alphabetically n a small memorandum-book which I arranged for the purpose. I have about 200 marks arranged w, representing 26 States and some foreign postoffices; but I want to get a great many more, and so offer the following prizes: For the largest and best collection I will send my mintature photograph in frame; for second best, a minette, and same for best collection from any one State. All prizes to be awarded four weeks from date. would also like to exchange with collectors,

George Shimonock won the prize for best postal. would still exchange decorated postal autographs in envelope. Emma S. Perkins, Lakewood, R. I.

A TYPE OF THE C. C. DEAR C. C.: Holyoke dam at high water is a nemorable sight. This dam was built to imprison our noble Connection River until it should do serv. ce to man's ingenuity in various ways. Its chief use is in turning dingy rags and wood-pulp into beautiful white paper, which no doubt is being used by the C. C., the medium by which their combined wisdom, wit, or fancy is diffused for the benefit of humanity, but more especially the host of readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Standing on the canal bank near the gatebouse and looking across the raging water is a sight to impress the most thoughtless beholder. Its volume swollen by severe rains in Vermont and northern Massachusetts, the water measured on the crest of he dam seven to eight feet in depth, the width of dam being nearly 1,000 feet, present some idea of

its great power. it first slides easily down a 60-feet slope, and striking the rocks, boils in fury, here and there linging huge sheets of water high in the air, incomparable to anything ever seen by me, save the rapids of Ningara between Suspension bridge and he Whiripool. Perhaps many of you have seen May not its great force be a type of the C. C. in

the influence they may exert upon those with whom they may come in contact, in arousing dormant energies in the direction of our motto, Pro Patria? Yours very truly-E. M. Tinkham, Springfield,



MRS. J. H. PRYOR.

Mrs. J. H. Pryor, Providence, R. L. is a youthful ooking blonde of medium hight. She is a most estimable, educated lady, a fine musician, and posesses great business capacity, having since her husband's death, two years slice, successfully superintended and carried on his photograph studio. She is herself a fi e operator, beside understanding all parts of the work, and is a fine erayon and pastel artist. Any C. C. calling will ilways receive a warm welcome from Mrs. Pryor and her charming daughter, Eva T. Pryor, who is such a well-known favorite in the C. C. and Guards.

WASHINGTON AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. DEAE C. C. FRIENDS: Perhaps some of you would like to know how the Evergreen State is repre-sented at the greatest of all World's Fairs. One of the most interesting features of the Exposition is the group of State Buildings at the north end of the Grounds, near the Fifty-seventh street

The Washington Building, adjoining South Dakota, is unique and characteristic of the great imber State. The first to attract attention are the auge fir logs forming the foundation and the first 5 feet of the superstructure, Ten of these logs are 125 feet long and range from 30 to 47 inches in diameter, and these dimensions are not the full size of the logs, for they show

marks of having been hewn down. The large flagstaff, 205 feet above the ground, made from a single fir tree, shows the fine quality of the timber. The Evergreen State also has a fine display of quartz, coal, fish, grain, shingles, and many other oducts which are not easily excelled. Some people heretofore have had difficulty in

even locating the State of Washington on the maps, but after the Fair is over the difficulty will also be over. Loyally yours-C. N. Rogers, Castle Rock, Wash.

N. T. C. C. GUARDS. Circular of Information About Fourth National Reunion, and Notes of Current In-

TO THE C. C. AND GUARDS: Final arrangements have been perfected by which 100 C. C. and Guards can be accommodated in Indianapolis during the Encampment week at the Young Ladies' Institute, corner of Central avenue and Seventh street. About 40 can be placed in nicely-furnished rooms, from four to six in a room, at the rate of \$2 per day for room and two meals. The rest can be put on cots in several large rooms at \$1.50 per day. Meals as above, in each case psyable daily in ad-

terest.

The parlor will be at the disposal of the C. C., and we have also engaged the large school-room for a Convention hall, in which the Reunion will be held, and the annual program given the night of Convention day.

The Young Ladies' Institute is a new brick building, and is a most desirable place for C. C. Headquarters. An electric car at the Union Depot will land you at the transfer, corner of Washington

and Illinois streets, from which place the Central avenue car will take you directly to the Young Ladies' Institute. We expect a larger attendance than ever before, and may have to secure additional accommods tions; therefore members who wish to be located at this place should write at once to Rev. George E. Swan, Young Ladies' Institute, corner Central avenue and Seventh street, Indianapolis, Ind. Do not delay in this matter if you expect to

attend. We want to fill up the place rapidly, so

that we may look out for others if necessary. We can assure you of a hearty C. C. welcome and Reunion, and there will be many things to interest you besides. Among them, the grand parade and display of fireworks, which it is expected will surpass anything in pyrotechnics yet produced. There are 48 numbers on the program; among them the raising of the large G.A.R. badge to the hight of 1,000 feet by the mammoth fire balloon. hen you will want to visit the State capitol, take a ride out to Fairview Park and Crown Hill Cemetery, besides other places of interest.

The following committees are appointed to look

after the C. C. at Indianapolis; Reception-Mattie

Elliott, Frank Livingston, Ida Brandon, Cora

North, Maggie E. B. Ritter, John Pierce, Bertha

Dickey, Verne Patty, C. O. Hardy and Norman E. Doubtless a number of the C. C. will visit the World's Fair before returning home. The rates from Indianapolis now are \$4.50 round-trip, and may be cheaper by September. There are no C. C. Headquarters in Chicago now, Mrs. Baker having left the city, but there are many desirable hotels within three or four blocks of the grounds-among them the Great Northwest, corner Sixty-eighth St. and Madison avenue, from which the nightly illu-

mination on the Exposition buildings can be en-joyed from the hotel balconies. So come to the Reunion, and go to Chicago with the crowd. O. Edith Diezey, Division Commander of Indiana, Greensburg, Ind.



ORA HICKS. Ora Hicks, Clear Spring, Ky., is the youngest daughter of James V. Hicks, Co. B, 15th Ky. Cav. She is fond of flowers and good reading; is a mer ber of the M. E. Church, and joined the C. C. 1892. Hight five feet three inches; weight 1361 pounds; black hair and eyes; wishes to exchange postals with someone in every State.

-GUARD CALLS.

George A. Romey, Quartermaster, Sibley, Jowa would inform the Iowa Guards that he has handsome C. C. stationery ready for distribution at very reasonable rates. Letter-heads, best banker's inen, 45 cents per hundred; envelopes, with reurn-eard, 35 cents per hundred. Address as above, Commander Henry J. Buchen, Plymouth, Wis. urges all Wisconsin Guards to be present at the third annual Reunion, Wisconsin Division, N. T. C. G., to be held at Watertown, Wis., Thursday and make the meeting the most successful

Commander W. F. Volz, Reading, Kan., urges each Kansas Guard to send in his vote for or against holding the next Guard Reunion at the same time and place as the G.A.R., W.R.C., and tend National Remaion will communicate at once with Commander Votz. Leslie Carr, Clear Creek, N. Y., announces

meeting of the C. C. and Guards on G.A.R. Day at Chautauqua Assembly Grounds. All C. C.'s are urged to be present. Those having no C.C. badges will wear knots of red-white-and-blue, Mrs. Ella Weaver, Monticello, Ill., a soldier's widow and a soldier's daughter as well, who is a total joyalid from rheumatism, sells a great variety on, hoping to make enough to buy herself an in- | 25. (Compare 15: 19-21.) valid's lifter. By patience and perseverance she now owns an invalid chair, but is badly in need of a lifter. The C. C. and Guards can assist her greatly by contributing of their sympathy and means to so

worthy a cause. R. F. Emerson, Adjutant, writes that there will be a basket picuic and business meeting of the Massachusetts Guards, rain or shine, at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Saturday, July 29, at 1 p. m. Cars from Boston to City Point will convey you directly to the ground. All C. C.'s and Guards

Bessie L. Cady, Quartermaster, Willmer, Minn. urges all members of the North Star Division in streams for dues to remit 10 cents upon reading

The Northwestern Pennsylvania C. C. Reunion, which was to have been held at Spartansburg. Aug. 2 and 3, has been indefinitely postponed. owing to the death of Frank, the little brother of Mande and Lulu, who was drowned while bathing, July 5. Pearl Emerson, in writing of the sac affliction, says: "Maude and Lulu are loyal C. C.'s and need the sympathy of C. C. friends everywhere in their bereavement.

A WORD OF C. C. RELIEF.

How Calls Multiply, and the Debt Due Uncle John Dean which C. C.'s Must Meet.

There lies before the Editor nearly 50 closelyand Guards. This is only a small portion of communications of this kind steadily pouring in, some | put him to death. of which have been sent to the G.A.R. and W.R.C., as it would take up a large part of C. C. space to give even a synopsis of the appeals pouring in. So far the appeals are largely from old soldiers and their widows, some of them applying from Departments where the G.A.R. and W.R.C. are in full force. In such cases it has seemed wise and proper to refer these calls to the regular relief

dispensers in those States. On the other hand, calls have come from States in the South where comrades and their families are living isolated lives, and in some such cases appeals have been inserted in THE NATIONAL TRIE-UNE, which have carried relief to suffering and destitute parties.

One of these was Uncle Frank Payne, Wood- 4. Supposed, 29. Much trouble has arisen v who has be Through the offer of J. W. Cole, Benton, Ky., Commander of the Kentucky Division of the N. T. C. Guards, the sum of \$25.35 was added to Uncle Frank's derieted exchequer. Brother Cole will send a cabinet photograph of Uncle Frank to every one who will contribute 25 cents to this fund. UNCLE JOHN IN DEBT.

Up to May 23, 1893, Uncle John Dean, Litchfield. Mich., had received from all sources, for the bene fit of Oscar C. Pierson, C. F. Adams, and H. W. Browne, the sum of \$114.92, an itemized report of which is in the Editor's possession. Of this sum \$80 was received for Oscar C. Pier-

son, from friends contributing directly to him. The \$5 mentioned in a former report as from the Grand Army Post, Fairbury, Ill., was the contribution of a single member, Past Senior Vice Mundt, of the N. T. C. C. Guards, Now, friends of the C. C. and Guards, read carefully the conclusion of Uncie John's report; see how he stretched that fund to meet demands, and

take steps at once to reimburse him for the defi-

ciency he has so nobly met in the cause of true Uncle John says: "Now I will try and explain how I used the funds and divided them. Some contributors Prote me : 'This mite is for Pierson, Another: 'The is for Browne,' or 'This is to be divided among . e three.' Another: 'This is for Comrade Adams. Some say: 'Use this mite as you see fit.'

"All money sent me to use as I thought best I have given to the O. C. Pierson fund. Disburse-ments are as follows: O. C. Pierson, bed, desk, and freight on W. H. Browne fund, on hand .. E. F. Adams fund, on hand ... My charges for postage, cabinet photo-Total

Amount received ... 114 9 mount due me... 7 94 "Now, my dear C. C. friends, please help me bear these expenses. I gave my commission of \$25.50 on the bed and desk. Now, then, show by your acts what you claim to be by pen, that you are patriotic, by helping your country's preservers in their adversity. Your ever loys' brother, "Uncle John Dean, Litchfield, Mich,"

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Aug. 13, 1893.

Subject: St. Paul's Last Visit to Jerusalem. Acts, 21:27-491 One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

Our last lesson found St. Paul at Miletus. After a little he set out for Jerusalem. notice intermediate places only briefly. The route was as follows: 60 miles. 21:1. M. to Coos, 1. C. to Rhodes, 75 "

INTRODUCTION.

1. R. to Patara, 90 425 3. P. to Tyre, 23 7. T. to Ptolemais, 32 8. P. to Cresarea, 15. C. to Jerusalem. No landing was made at Coos, Rhodes,

in respect to them.

Coos was one of the Sporades Islands, in the Egeau Sea. Hippocrates (b. 460 B. C.), the noted physician, styled "The Father of Medicine," was born there. The famous painter Apelles added to its glory by his birth there. So of Ptolemmus Philadelphus. It was noted for purple dyes, ungeants, wines. Rhodes, Island in Ægean, Noted for its

Patara, and no lengthy comments are needed

Colossus, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. The name means a rose. It was the island of roses. Its coins had the symbol of a rose. It was the birthplace of the poet Apollonius and of the philosopher Panætius. Patara. It was the seaport city of Lycia, in Asia Minor. It was at the mouth of the Xanthus River.

Tyre. That city was in Phoenicia. Once it was the commercial emporium of the world. We recall the name Hiram King of Tyre. It is 20 miles south of Sidon. Queen Dido want from Tyre to found Carthage, Ptolemais, It was near Mt. Carmel. Once

of Asher. The Crusaders called it Acre. One of the Ptolemies greatly adorned it, and hence the name of Ptolemais. Napoleon laid siege to it. It has now, say, 18,000 inhabitants. Cæsarea. It was in Palestine, home of Roman Governors, scene of the story of Cornelius and

St. Peter. It was a chief town of Samaria. Herod the Great founded it. Jerusalem. The capital of the Jewish nation -the city associated with the names of David and Solomon-the place which suggests Mts. Zion, Moriah, Calvary, Olivet-that is Jerusalem. Tarsus, 39. It was the capital of Cilicia, in Asia Minor, on the river (ydnus, 12 miles inland from the Mediterranean. It was the birthplace of St. Paul, also of Stoic Antipater, and of the philosopher Athenodorus. It was are pending in the Pension Office, may, by appli

St. Paul was hearthly welcomed to Jerusalem by the Christians. 17. A council was held next day, St. James presiding. St. Paul gave a report making reference specially to his work and success among Gentiles. His attention was called to the fact that reports were in circulation to the effect he had not maintained the customs of the Jewish religion. He was told outburst of opposition to him. While at Jerusalem he was to be exceedingly punctilious as

to all Hebrew details in religious matters and places. The episode of St. Paul's Nazarite vow has caused much criticism. The vow covered seven days and involved at the expiration of that time the presentation at the Temple of certain offerings. Conscientious, Jews, took such temporary vows. (Nu., 6:2-18.) If the purpose were to appease the enemies of St. Paul, it failed. St. Paul joined the four who were to take the vow, went to the Temple and formally presented himself with them to the priests. It is the opinion of some that St. Paul did

not take the vow, but interested himself in the four young men and became responsible for their offerings at the Tample in accordance ability is sufficient to keep him on the roll. If such pressure, with the law governing said yow. (Nu. 6: 10- testimony is not furnished, or is not satisfactory to 12.) He would thus indorse the fact of taking L.A.S., at Newton, Kan., February, 1894. Vote such vow, and by deference to the law show will close soon. Kansas Guards expecting to at-How could St. Paul meet the expense? He worked manually to get subsistence. Some

have suggested he may have been permitted to use so much from the sum he brought from Jerusalem for the aid of Christians in said city. It seems the Christian authorities at Jerusalem had confidence in St. Paul and believed he maintained deference for the instructions of painted shells, book-marks, crazy pieces, and so | which had issued from the Jerusalem Church.

The exact play of the Nazarite episode we cannot explain. We may wonder whether St. Paul when so persecuted at Jerusalem did not recall the part he took in the mob which put St. Stephen to

death. It is not unlikely St. Paul had heard of the prejudices which existed at Jerusalem in reference to his work, and it was probably for the purpose of setting himself right that he went to that city at that time. Four years, had passed since he was there before, at that time for a similar purpose. (See the account, 15:1-21.) Verse 25 of Chapter 21 refers to that interview, quoting the decision then reached.

Notes. 1. Seven days. 27. Reference is made to By Jewish law these covered seven days. (Nu., 6:9, 10.) The days of V. 27 are called "days of separation" in Nu., 6: 13.

2. Jews of Asia, 27. Jerusalem was the great metropolis of all Jews. Those living abroad went to Jerusalem often as possible, and specially at times of the church festivals. St. Paul's work at Ephesus had prejudiced the written pages, mostly foolscap, setting forth the ne- Jews of that city against him. When they cessities of those who would like aid from the C. C. | chanced to see him at Jerusalem all their hatred was agitated and they determined to

3. Stirred up. 27. The Jews were very tenacious as to their ritual and customs. Sacrilege was utterly barbarous in their minds. We can see how excited they would become when they felt their Temple was being desecrated, The presence in that sacred place of a man who taught doctrines counter to the Jewish people, the Hebrew law, and the grand Temple of Sol-

omen (28) could no be tolerated. Then, the Jews were very particular about the presence in the Temple, further than the Gentile Court, of one not of their religion. That Paul should bring into the Temple Trophenius, a Greek from Asia, was a capital offense.

from not making one's self certain. 5. This is the man, 28. We would think the Ephesian Jews had talked about St. Paui's work at Ephesus, and when he appears at Jerusalem they say Here he is, the one of whom we have said so much, whose conduct is so adverse to Jewish custom.

6. Doors, 30. The doors between the Court of the Women and the Court of the Gentiles, leaving the mob in the latter. 7. Captain of the band. 31. The Jews were under the Roman Government. A body of Gentile soldiers under orders from Rome was stationed near the Temple to preserve order,

and to keep the Jews subject to the Roman rule. When any disturbance arose they were near at hand to subdue it. The Jews respected said soldiery and yet in this case reluctantly obeyed. Thus the life of St. Paul was saved. 8. Bound, 33. The custom was to put a prisoner between two officers or other prisoners and chain him by his hands to said persons.

form explanation of their conduct. 10. Violence. 35. Even with the soldiery near at hand it was difficult to get immediate order. 11. Away with him! Compare St. Luke,

9. The crowd could give no consistent, uni-

23: 18, and St. John, 19: 15. 12. Who could this disturber be? Sometime before this an Egyptian had made an attack on Jerusalem. Though many of these who joined him were slain, the leader had escaped, no one knew where. The Captain suspected he had arrested that outlaw. 13. Facts as to St. Paul:

c. Born at Tarsus. d. A Roman citizen. e. Spoke Hebrew. 14. Castle. 37. The castle of Antonia, built by John Hyrcanus, called by him Baris; beautified by Herod the Great, named by him Antonia in honor of Mark Antony. (See

a. Could speak Greek.

b. A Jew.

Tower down into the Court of the Gentiles. V. 40 shows he stood on said stairs to address

the people.
15. Murderers. 38. Literally the word is sicarioi (Latin, sacaril). They were not murderers in the sense in which we use that word. The name comes from sica, a crooked knife. They carried knives of this sort and stabbed persons unexpectedly. They were dagger-men. They remind of Italian banditti armed with stilletos. They were cutthroats. The revised edition has more properly assassins. 16. As to the 4,000. 38. (See Josephus

Ant., 20, 8, 6, and Bell., 2, 13, 5.) An error as to number exists in the account by Josephus. Lessons. 1. Conciliatory messures are proper. One should not, however, compromise honesty, truth, manliness. 23.

troubles and persecutions. 36. 4. Do not act on mere supposition. 27. 5. Be calm in excitement. Let not furor carry you away. Lynch law is not orderly, not legal. 30, 31. 6. Worldly men often help the righteous. 31.

holy places. There is the sin of profanation.

8. It is well to maintain officers of peace.

grossly err in more essential concerns. 35.

9. Loyalty to one's birthplace is a general virtue. 39. 10. Seek citizenship in the New Jerusalem.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Information of Value Concerning Pensions. [Correspondents should write each question on separate sheet of paper, give full name and adress and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications not acompanied with name and address of writer. It is equested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three

Charles Manlove, Fountain, Ind .- Please let me know what Section 2 of the law of June 27, 1890, is. Answer. The following is a copy: "Sec. 2. That all persons who served ninety days

or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebeilion, its name was Accho. It belonged to the tribe | and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact agcording to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding twelve dollars per month, and not less than six dollars per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support; and such pension skall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office, after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same: Provided, That persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims no mean city. Once it was magnificent. There | carlon to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such was a time when it excelled even Athens and Alexandria as a philosophical center. Julius and nothing herein contained shall be so construed Cesar gave it the freedom of a Roman city, and as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecalled it Juliopolis. St. Paul spent five of the cuting his claim and receiving his pension under years of his Christian ministry in his native city. | any other general or special act: Provided, however, sion for the same period: And provided further, That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

"Approved June 27, 1890," J. H. W., New Maysville, Ind .- Please explain who will be entitled to pension under the law of 1890, according to the ruling of Secretary Smith, According to my reading, it will cut off the bulk. that great prejudice existed against him, and Answer. A claimant will have to be very seriously he was advised to take measures to prevent an | disabled to be pensioned under the new law. For instance, if he is totally unable to perform any manual labor, he will be rated at \$12; and for a degree of disability which would under the old law entitle a pensioner to \$15 per month, he will be given \$5 under the new law, etc. We estimate that more than one half will be "cut off." W. S., Alpine, Ind .- A soldier drawing a pension nder the old law of \$8 per mouth made application for increase and was rejected; made applica tion under new law of 1890; was allowed \$12 pe month; sent his old certificate to U. S. Pensi Agent, and received the new certificate. If the new Administration takes his pension from him under the new law, will they return his old cerrificate to him, or will he have to go through the same pro cess as he did in getting his original pension Answer. When his case is examined, if it be held

that he is not entitled to hold his pension under the new law, he will be notified that his pension has a mountain city of Cyprus. 7. A violent storm, been suspended, and he will be given 60 days to often of vast extent, characterized by high winds furnish testimony to show that his degree of dis- rotating about a calm center of low atmospheric the Pension Bureau, he will be either reduced or dropped, and in the event of the latter he will be called upon to elect whether he shall be restored under his old certificate, and, if his disability has not decreased, he will be so restored if he so elects. It will not necessitate an application from him for such restoration, J. P., Beaver Falls, Pa.-Please give some advice to the boys that have been dropped, whether it is

worth while to put in evidence as required or to let their claims drop. Now, they need the testimony of two witnesses that will have to be written by a Notary as dictated, which will cost \$1, and the two physicians, which will cost them \$10 more. Then secording to the ruling of this Administration, they would undoubtedly be left out, anyhow. Now, we look to your paper for advice, and several com rades have spoken to me and wanted to know what they had better do-to let the matter go by default or not? Answer. It is impossible to advise so as to fit every case, because we know nothing of the degree of disability existing in any case. If the pendoner is drawing less than \$12 under the new law. and there has been no increase of disability, the chances are that his name will be dropped at the end of the 60 days' suspension. But there may be even, of such cases some where the pension will be reduced, instead of being taken away altogether; so that it must be determined by the pensioner him-

self whether it is worth his while to furnish the tes timony specified in the suspension circular, R. S. M., New Castle, Del.—Some time in 1888 made an application for pension under the old law. After collecting all the evidence I could, I was in formed that I was short of the most material part of evidence; that of two comrades who were present when I received my injuries. On my visit to the days of purification mentioned in V. 26, your city, at the last Encampment, I ran across two of my comrades who recollected the affair, and each one of them gave me an affidavit to that effect. In the meantime I had applied under the new law of 1890, and my claim was granted. Now, what I want to know is this; Should I not in the near future hear something from my old claim? And, should the authorities at Washington see fit to erase my name under the late law, does my claim still hold good under the old law? Answer.

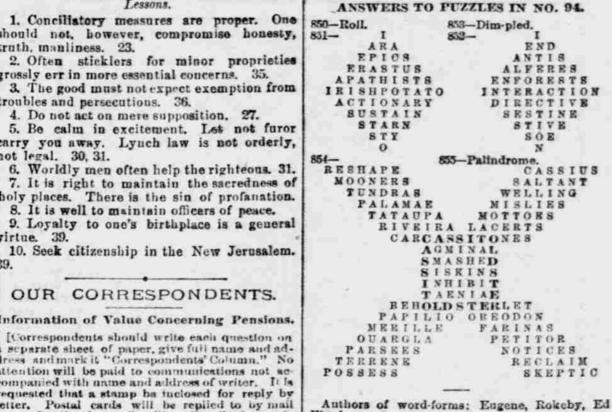
> J. A. S., Daylon, O .- The losses occurring in the Union army during the late war were as follows; Killed, Regulars, 2,047; white volunteers 57,401; colored troops 1,914; total, 61,362. Died of younds, Regulars, unknown; white volunteers, 33,690; colored troops, 1,083; total, 34,773. Died of disease, Regulars, 3,832; white volunteers, 154,154; colored troops, 26,301; total, 183,287. Accidentally killed, Regulars, unknown; white volunteers, 306; colored troops, unknown. Executed by sentence, Regulars, 1; white volunteers, 6. Missing in action, Regulars, 1.299; white volunteers, 4,157; colored troops, 1.293; total, 6,749. Honorably discharged, Regulars, 1,203; white volunteers, 170,569; olored troops, 2,805. Discharged for disability, Regulars, 5,091; white volunteers, 212,260; colored troops, 7,055; total, 224,306. Dishonorably discharged, Regulars, 275; white volunteers, 2,209; colored troops, 209; total, 2,693. Dismissed, Regulars, 122; white volunteers, 2,143; colored troops, 158; total, 1,4:3. Cashiered, Regulars, 6; white volunteers, 252; colored troops, 16; total, 274. Resigned, Regulars, 390; white volunteers, 21,090; colored troops, 891; total, 22,281. Deserted, Regulars, 16,365; white volunteers, 170,216; colored troops, 12,464; total, 199,045. In the foregoing, men who were mustered out at expiration of term of service of at close of the war are not included J. G. M., Madison. Ind.-I would be pleased to know whether Order No. 229, dated June 19, 1893, and any subsequent orders of Hon, Commissioner of Pensions, means that all affidavits in the future relative to pension claims must comply with said order (such as proof of births of children, of marriage, or minor parts of claims), or does it imply only to incurrence of disabilities or injuries, and to the continuance of the same? Answer. Order 229 applies to all affidavits filed in support of a claim, and which are not in the handwriting

> J. E. W., Winchester, Ky .- 1. Soldier filed claim for pension under general law through an attorney; also, evidence to complete same. Soldier dies before said claim is allowed, leaving a widow. Has the widow a right to employ another attorney in the case, and make contract with him for a fee of \$25? 2. Has an attorney the right to contract for and receive a fee of \$25 for prosecuting a claim for widow's pension (general laws) filed April, 1893, if claim is allowed? 3. Has an attorney the right to contract for and receive a fee of \$25 for prosecuting a claim for increase invalid pension on account of new disability (general laws) filed January, 1893, if claim is allowed? Answer. 1. The wide can appoint and contract, but whether the second attorney will be recognized is a matter for the Pension Bureau to determine. The first attorney has, in some cases, rights which the widow could not interfere with, 2. Yes. 3. Yes.
>
> H. C. D., Novelty, Mo.-1. I was a soldier; served three years; was honorably discharged; am drawing a pension under act of June 27, '90. If I send in my vouclier for my pay, and it is returned with-out check, does it mean that I have been dropped from roll, or does it mean pending investigation? 2. Can Secretary Smith stop the claim without the

action of Congress, that passed the law? Answer. You cannot be suspended or dropped from the pension roll without due notice. (See Sec. 3, Act June 21, 1879.) 2. The act of June 27, 1890, under which you were pensioned, provides, among other things, that the pension shall continue during the existence of the disability. Under Section 4775, Revised Statutes, the Commissioner has power to order a claimant, or a pensioner, for examination at any time in his discretion, and if he rules that such special examination shows that the disability does not exist in a pensionable degree, he may sus-Josephus, Wars, 5, 5, 8.) Stairs led from the he considers such proof unsatisfactory.

MYSTERY.

Every render is invited to send solutions and contributions, and to compete for prizes offered. Definitions in form puzzles are given according to Webster's International Dictionary, Phillips's Biographical Dictionary, and Lippin-cott's Gazetteer, edition of 1891. Definitions folowed by an asterisk (*) are of words occurring in the Unabridged only. Contributors are requested to write on but one side of paper, addressing all com-munications to Puzzle Editor, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.]



NEW PUZZLES-NO. 100. NO. 897-TRANSPOSITION. He is a man of weight,

and prides himself on being practical,

While others hold him more didactical,

He tells his grief, at times, To see his paper, sage and sensible, Leavened with nonsense indefensible, Like our PET POSERS' rhymes. Such folly he decries,

And rather obstinate.

With many Solomonic attitudes, And pseudo-Solomonic platitudes-"O, puzziers, be ye wise!" Yet as the weeks revolve, They almost make our friend bysterical, Bringing charade, riddle, numerical, He lacks the wit to solve! M. C. S., Springfield, Ill.

NOS. 898-SQUARE. 1. A kind of radix. (Dungl.) 2. German portrait painter. 3. Ervum lens. (Dungl.) 4. A name applied to a part of the West India Islands. 5. Chiefs of thousands of men. 6. To fall suddenly and completely. 7. English divine; 1550. 8. Pertaining to Edessa, (Cent.) -DAN D. LYON, Irwin, Pa. -T. HINKER, Bangor, Pa.

NO. 899-AMPUTATIONS. 'The tree-sparrow' flew from her leaf-shaded nest So hidden that no one her brood should molest. For food they were needing she goeth in quest Beheaded.

Who wickedly chooses his skill to employ In seeking to capture that nest for a toy. Curtailed. To fling at" the bird when returning, possessed Of food for the feeble ones left in the nest, Is surely an action all youth should detest.

Beheaded and Curtailed. This action, committed with wish to annoy, Displayeth desire to daunt and destroy, Which feeling, if fostered, his "mind" will alloy. -MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo.

NO. 900-SQUARE.

1. King of the Bulgarians, 771-76. 2. The ab

normal change of an irregular flower to a regular

form. 3. A town of France, in Aveyron. 4. To se

in a seat. (Obs., Cent.) 5. Portuguese musician and composer: b. 1682. 6. Of or pertaining to Idailum

-PHIL DOWN, Brooklyn, N. Y. NO. 901-CHARADE. The puzzle-sheet editors all through the land Of prizes are offering now not a few; They hold out a truly munificent hand

Turn about is fair play I am sure you hold true; Do you not? Yes, I thought so; and, therefore Let us offer a prize to the editor who Will issue his sheet on its specified date.

You take out your purse or your pocket-book, and, With a smile that is milky and face that is blue, The lonely, long-hoarded half-dollar is scanned Ere it finally vanishes TOTAL from view : You wait for the paper, impatiently, too; Its day passes by, and 'tis ever so late; But it fails to turn up, like the editor who Will issue his sheet on its specified date.

Won't you send us a flat or a form?" is the Mild and guileless request-which I'm sure is not new-That constantly catches your eye as you stand With our editor's postal held gently askew; Why, certainly, sure!" and without more ado

You send what they want, and FINE futilely wait

To adore it in print, thinking he is one who Will issue his sheet on its specified date. Encoy. Prince, this little squib I bequeathe to the Krewe As a timely suggestion thrown out as a bait To persuade all to hunt PRIME the editor who Will issue his sheet on its specified date.

NO. 902-DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2. To prepare for use. 3. Asserts (Ohs.) 4. A hare in the first year of its age. 5 Those who reverse, 6. Sleight of hand, 7. Conciseness. 8. Those who carry or assume an appearnuce. 9. A white or gray volcanic tufa, 10. Sister. -REMARDO, Ardmore, Pa.

-HESPERUS, Worcester, Mass.

NO. 903-CHARADE. Bee and butterfly lover Over the roses hover Seeking new sweets to discover Hid in their quivering leaves. Bee gives a lingering kiss, Bringing the rose lips bliss, Roses remembering this Long for the bee to return. Butterfly's kiss is COMPLETE: Over the rose lips so sweet

Hovers ONE moment, then fleet

Flieth for new loves in search

Butterfly love is but brief, Joy LAST a minute, then grief; True love's a firmer belief-Dearest, my love is the bee's! -BEECH NUT, Newburgh, N. Y. NO. 904-DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2. Equal value. 3. The bawk-bill turtle. 4. Glass water bottles for the table or toflet. 5. A kind of pseudomorph, 6, Paroccipital, 7. The act of digging up again. (Obs.) 8. A liquid measure formerly used for wine. 9. An implement used in eating food. 10. A Hebrew measure of

liquids. 11. A letter. -STOCKLES, Mt. Vernon, Ill. AUGUST SOLVING PRIZES. Beat list of answers to August puzzles-"Mystery" Nos. 100 to 104, inclusive-"The Cannoncer next best list, "Beautiful Homes," Among solvers of five or more of the month's complications, three

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

suitable prizes will be awarded by lot. Open to

None of our regular puzzle-sheets were issued on time in June; hence No. 901 .- The sixth definition of No. 894 in last week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE should have been tagged Century. - The Study of July 15 is out, and contains a trio of exceptionally pretty flats by Salviac, A. L. S., and Ernest, while all of the verse work is good. The forms look interesting, too. Dorothy will hereafter issue the paper semimonthly in its old form-a change which puzzlers will appreciate .- Merry Mack: Thanks for that brief note and the subscription. Are you too busy to send us some contributions? -Each issue of Tyro's "Brain Work" is an improvement over its predecessor. With more space he would have a fine department .-Look out for a genuine surprise about week after next. It won't be a nine-word square, but it will be something unexpected nevertheless. R. O. CHESTER. 8-3-'93.

If any young, old, or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, will inclose stamp to me I will send him the prescrip-No humbug. No deception. Address T. C. General April 1, 1886, and was retired Oct. 12. Barnes, News Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

Currants are well adapted to filling up odd places in the garden where other fruits could not be grown, and ripening at a time when there is not much other fruit on the market they generally find a ready sale. Even if you do not care to plant for the market, it will pay to plant a few for use on the family table. The cuttings may be planted during the Summer. Start in good rich soil, so they will be well started before cold weather. Straw or some other light material should be thrown over them to protect them during the Winter, and removed early in the Spring. Some prefer to get the cuttings in the Fall and store them in a cold cellar until Spring, when they set them

If the bushes are kept moist and growing there is little danger from fungus. Currantworms are soon killed or driven away by Parisgreen or the Bordeaux mixture. Care should be taken not to apply either of these after the fruit is of much size, as it may absorb the

The maximum profit in dairying is attained only by feeding up to the highest notch all the time the cows are being milked. The flow of milk once checked by a shortage of feed, or by the pastures drying up-as most pastures doin late Summer, cannot be again revived without an expenditure which is vastly in excess of what would have been required to maintain it. There are few pastures which will produce so abundantly through the Summer that there is not much time a soiling ration could not be used to advantage. Mill feed is expensive, and some men seem constitutionally opposed to its use while a bite of grass is to be had, but if there is nothing else to supply the deficiency of late Summer pastures with, then mill feed becomes a very economical thing, and much less expensive to use than if you delay until later before beginning on it. There are some objections to full soiling so long as the hot weather lasts, and probably for most dairymen it is best to continue pasturing the cows and to introduce partial soiling with the second growth clover, feed some grain, and later on the sweet corn, and thus keep the cows up to as full flow as may be.

Ground oats is by no means bad feed for pigs, but it should not be given dry; it is better, as being more digestible, to mix with skimmed milk, or water, if milk cannot be procured. The meal is better when made into a rather thick slop, so that it cannot be swallowed too quickly. Any kind of dry grain fed alone is not so economical as ground feed, the ground meal being more easily digested. The meal nay be steeped in the milk or water the day before it is fed, but it should not stand until it is sour. If barley is fed it should be ground. This grain is excellent food for pigs, especially if it is mixed with potatoes boiled in the same proportion, pound for pound. Mixed food is better for all animals, as one helps the digestion Much "blame and reproach" we bestow on the boy of the other. It would certainly be advisable to change from the soaked barley to the ground meal steeped as mentioned. The pen in which young pigs are kept should be dry and clean, and if good bedding is given in a tight pen and the pigs are well fed, there is no necessity for artificial warmth. Pigs are good feeders, and if well supplied with good food they will be warm enough in a close, dry pen with plenty of litter, as they will keep themselves warm. It is never advisable to permit pigs to lie in warm manure, as it overheats the pigs, and this is apt to cause disease of the skin .- Colman's Rural World.

Just after the grain crop is harvested is always a critical time for young clover. If stock is turned on the stubble to save the scattered grain, the clover will be eaten down and trampled down, while ragweed and other weeds will grow triumphantly over it. Where the grain is very heavy and fallen the clover will often appear to be entirely smothered out. But if timely rains come, as they are apt to do in harvest time, the smothered clover will revive and often make a good stand before Winter. where scarcely a spear could be seen at harvest

And say, "Take these, please; we present ther The amount of feed that stock can get from young clover just after harvest is trifling. The loss from injury to the clover far exceeds any possible gain. Keep the stock out a few weeks, and when the clover begins to head pasture it lightly, or just enough to keep it from blossoming and seeding. Better still it is to cut the clover as low as possible about the 1st of September, and let a new growth protect the roots during Winter. If there is much ragweed in the field it should be cut earlier, or by the middle of August. The ragweed is an annual, and cut early or late the second growth of clover will smother it and prevent it from seeding. In a well-seeded clover field no ragweed can be found the second year. It only comes where the clover has been trampled out and killed by severe pasturing the previous season. -American Cultivator.

> We are not exaggerating, says the Fanciers' Monthly, when we state that one-fifth of the soft food given to chicks is wasted. A pot of wet meal dough is thrown on the ground, or on a dirty board, the chicks trample over it, the hen scratches it into the dust, and only a few clean mouthfuls are really eaten. Now, a penny saved is just as valuable as a penny earned; no sensible man likes to have anything entirely wasted, not even a little dough. Chicks fed in the above manner are, of course, hungry again in an hour, and there are complaints that "those chicks are always half-starved," as well they may be with nothing to eat. A hen with chicks never ought to be able to reach the dough with her feet; she should be confined in a slat coop and the chicks fed on the outside, where between the slats the hen can eat and her claws are out of the way. In a large flock of chicks, either weaped from the hen or cared for by an artificial mother, the chicks (to prevent hustling and crowding toge her of little and big, where soft food is fouled and wasted) should be fed in troughs placed inside of coops with slats spaced according to the sizes of the chicks; one coop has slats near together, to shut out the larger chicks, but letting in the small ones; another coop has slats placed still further apart for the next size, and so on up to the very largest bird of the flock, which, under this system, will be fed with little wasting of food. They will thrive all the better on what they do eat, because no weak birds will be pushed aside and filth will not be mixed with

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you oblige an old subscriber by giving in your valuable paper the military history of Gen. Jos. H. Potter, who recently died at Columbus, O.?-JOSEPH SMITH, Wayne, Mich.

[Jos. H. Potter was born in New Hampshire. and appointed from that State to the Military Academy, whence he graduated in 1843, the 22d in a class of 39. In the same class with him were U. S. Grant and a number of others who were prominent on both sides in the war of the rebellion. He was assigned to the 7th U. S. and took part with it in the Mexican war, being severely wounded and brevetted for gallantry at the taking of Monterey. He was on frontier duty with his regiment until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, by which time he had reached the rank of Captain. He was taken prisoner by the Texas rebels, and not exchanged until Aug. 27, 1862. when he became Colonel of the 12th N. H., and commanded it during the Antietam campaign. and a brigade in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, for which he rec ived two brevets for gallantry. He was taken prisoner in the latter eng gement and not exchanged until October, 1863, when he was assigned to duty as Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of Ohio, in which position he served until September, 1864, when he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Eighteenth Corps. In January, 1865, he became Chief of Staff of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and was brevetted a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign which ended with the surrender of Lee. He was for a while on recruiting duty at Newport Barracks, and then became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Soth U. S. He became Coltion of a gennine certain cure free of cost. onel of the 24th U. S. Dec. 11, 1873, Brigadier-

1856.—EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

Gen. Jos. H. Potter.

food.